

382 which worked mostly with government capital.

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● It had two mines, at Kukruse and Kohtla-Järve, Virumaa, and employed over 2000 workers and 178 employees and technical personnel. The company owned several oil refineries.

Estonian Shale-Oil Co. Inc. was founded in 1922 by G. Scheel and Co. partly with the help of foreign capital. It employed about 1500 workers and 140 other persons. This company had also its own mines and patented oil refineries which provided oil for both domestic and foreign markets.

Estonian Shale-Oil Industry, Inc. (Eestimaa Õlikonsorstsium) was founded in 1937 with Swedish capital at Türsamäe, Virumaa. It had its mine near Türsamäe in Viivikonna and oil refineries in Türsamäe, and employed about 300 workers in mines, 500 in oil refineries

137 paper and woodpulp industries, and also for heating.

376 "White Coal." The total power capacity of Estonian streams is about 170,000 HP per year. In 1939 only about 40 per cent of it was being exploited.

382 Plant Development and Expansion Capability.

The oil-shale industry was founded in the first year of Estonian independence, 1918. At about the same time experimentation was begun for oil refinery from oil-shale. There were no mines nor oil refineries in czarist Russia.

Among the plants which developed during Estonian independence should be mentioned four leading enterprises:

382 First, Estonian Oil-Shale Industry, Inc. was
473 reorganized from the State Oil-Shale Industry
in 1936 by making it an incorporated enterprise

382 and 70 others.

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New Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. had its plants in Kohtla, Virumaa.

382 In 1939, the oil-shale output was 1.7 million tons and the raw oil output was 179,000 tons. It was estimated that with adequate capital investments it would be possible to raise the yearly raw oil output to 1,000,000 tons.

317 Among the peat industries the largest were

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Estonian Peat Industries, Inc. with its center in Tallinn, and Peat Industry at Ulila, Tartumaa. The first company was founded in 1936 by the reorganization of the State Peat Industry as an incorporated enterprise. It had several plants, at Ellamaa, Aruküla, Lehtse, and it owned also the Tootsi Briquette Factory, built in 1937-38, which made hard pressed peat briquettes. The Estonian Peat Industry, Inc. employed about

317 500 permanent workers and about 1300 seasonal
473 workers during the summer. Expansion capabilities for peat industries seemed to be unlimited.

387 The Phosphorite industry was founded also at
473 the beginning of Estonia's independence. Estonians Phosphorite, Inc. in Tallinn was founded in 1920 and was made an incorporated enterprise in 1923. Its mine and plant, which produced enriched phosphorite and superphosphate, were
[471] at Jõelähtme, Harjumaa. The State owned four-fifths of its stocks. In 1939 was opened a new phosphorite mine which was to yield 400,000 tons of raw phosphorite yearly. The war, however, interrupted these projects.

339 Other more important industries and plants in Estonia were:

The cement factory at Kunda, Virumaa, with about 500 workers. -369-

339 about 500 workers.

Brick-kilns made three kinds of bricks:

mainly of clay (about 10-15 million bricks yearly), of lime (factory at Nõmme), and of oil-shale ash (factory in Tallinn connected with the Baltic Cotton Factory).

323 Glass factories belong among the oldest

factories of Estonia. The most important of these were Järvakandi Factories, Inc., Lorup's Glass Factory in Tallinn, and Säde in Tartu.

322 The State Timber Industry, Inc., founded in 1919, was the largest of the lumber industries.

• [473] The largest plywood and furniture manufacturers were A. M. Luther, Inc., in Tallinn, with a [439] staff of 1,500. About 90 per cent of plywood articles was exported.

289 The Paper industry is one of the oldest in

Estonia, founded in 1647. The biggest factory